

July 1 / Administration of William J. Clinton, 1993

for years to come. We offer new assistance to workers and to families for job training and re-training where that will inevitably be needed as a result of the sustainable yield level set in the plan, new assistance to businesses and industries to expand and create new family-wage jobs for local workers, new assistance to communities to build the infrastructure to support new and diverse sources of economic growth, and new initiatives to create jobs by investing in research and restoration in the forests themselves. And we end the subsidies for log exports that end up exporting American jobs.

This plan offers an innovative approach to conservation, protecting key watersheds and the most valuable of our old-growth forests. It protects key rivers and streams while saving the most important groves of ancient trees and providing habitat for salmon and other endangered species. And it establishes new adapted management areas to develop new ways to achieve economic and ecological goals and to help communities to shape their own future.

Today I am signing a bill sponsored by Senator Patty Murray and Congresswoman Jolene Unsoeld of Washington and supported by the entire Northwest congressional delegation to restore the ban of export of raw logs from State-owned lands and other publicly owned lands. This act alone will save thousands of jobs in the Northwest, including over 6,000 in Washington State alone.

Today Secretary Babbitt and Secretary Espy are going to the Northwest to talk to State and local officials about how to implement the plan and give to workers, companies, and communities the help they need and deserve. And soon we will deliver an environmental impact statement based on the plan to the Federal District Court in Washington State. We will do all we can to resolve the legal actions that have halted timber sales, and we will continue to work with all those who share our commitment to achieve these goals and move the sales forward.

Together we can build a better future for the families of the Northwest, for their children, and for their children's children. We can preserve the jobs in the forest, and we can preserve the forest. The time has come to act to end the logjam, to end the endless delay and bickering, and to restore some genuine security and rootedness to the lives of the people who have for too long been torn from pillar to post in this important area of the United States. I believe this plan will do that, and this administration is committed to implementing it.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:34 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. H.R. 2343, approved July 1, was assigned Public Law No. 103-45.

Exchange With Reporters on Flooding in the Midwest

July 1, 1993

Q. What are you going to do to help the people on the river, sir?

The President. That's what Secretary Espy and I were just talking about. We don't have enough money in the discretionary emergency fund to meet the rather massive losses that a lot of these farmers are facing. And so I expect he will come to me with some legislation in the fairly near future when we have a sense of what the total dimension of the loss was in the corn crop, the soybean crop, and what the other problems are. And he is just briefing me now on what he's seen and where we are. It's a very, very serious thing for the farmers, though.

It's the most rain they've had in over 100 years. Right?

Q. Have any idea what the loss would be, I mean, in money?

The President. Well, he's going to brief me as soon as he knows. I think we'll have to watch it. The corn crop is very stunted because of the rain, and this is soybean planting time and coming to the end of it. So there's not a dramatic turnaround in conditions. You saw them drain off the water during—[inaudible]—the soybean crop on a lot of that land.

Q. So would there be a disaster declaration, sir, at some point?

The President. We're going to work out exactly what we have to do. It appears that in

order to deal with the losses, we'll have to go back to the Congress. I do not believe there are sufficient funds in the discretionary emergency accounts that I have to deal with it. So I think that we'll be going back. And as the Secretary puts together the package, then obviously he'll share it with you as soon as we know.

NOTE: The exchange began at approximately 11 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House, during a meeting with Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Remarks on the Swearing-In of National Drug Control Policy Director

Lee Brown

July 1, 1993

The President. Thank you very much. Thank you. Please be seated, and welcome to the Rose Garden. I want to acknowledge the presence in our audience of Lee Brown's children; the Attorney General; the Secretary of Transportation; the Secretary of Agriculture; General Powell, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; numerous other distinguished Americans; and Members of Congress, including Senator Hatch, Senator Dodd, Senator Cohen, Senator Pressler, and Congressmen Rangel, Conyers, Gilman, and Congresswoman Waters. I may have left someone out, and Senator Kennedy just called to say he was on the way. I think that's all a great tribute to Lee Brown.

We are here today to install a uniquely qualified person to lead our Nation's effort in the fight against illegal drugs and what they do to our children, to our streets, and to our communities, and to do it for the first time from a position sitting in the President's Cabinet. When I named Lee Brown to head the Office of National Drug Control Policy, many called that an inspired choice. I would say that is an accurate characterization because Lee Brown brings three decades of experience in highest law enforcement offices in some of the toughest cities in our country, New York and Houston and Atlanta. I know if Mayor Dinkins were here today he would want me to say a special word of thanks for the unique partnership they enjoyed in a safe streets program, which clearly lowered the crime rate in many neighborhoods and many categories of crime in New York City.

Lee Brown's leadership in the cause of keeping our communities and citizens safe is unsurpassed, and now he must bring those skills and all that experience to deal with the destructive

lure of illegal drugs. We know that successful drug control does not take place in a vacuum. This is a many-headed monster. Drugs violate our borders when smugglers bring them in as illegal cargo. Our jails are crowded, and our court system is overloaded with users and dealers. Crime and violence are brought to communities large and small, and random drive-by shootings and deliberate killings as well. Too many young Americans are robbed of their future and many, many of their very lives.

For all those reasons, fighting drugs requires a multifaceted offensive and the maximum use of the resources we have as a people. That's what we've been trying to do in this administration. With all the budget cuts and with a 5-year hard freeze on overall domestic spending, there's a 10 percent increase in the funds in our budget for demand reduction and a dramatic increase in the funds available for community policing, as well as a clear commitment to include drug treatment in the national health care program that our administration will be advancing in the near future.

But most important, we now will have an effort that is coordinated as one, pulled together and anchored by Lee Brown. No longer will the Office of the Director of Drug Policy operate separately from the rest of the Government, consigned just to being a bully pulpit. Now it will work hand-in-hand with the other Cabinet Agencies, and in doing so, our effectiveness will be increased.

Our aim is to cut off the demand for drugs at the knees through prevention. That means more and better education, more treatment, more rehabilitation. At the same time, we want to strangle supplies by putting more officers on